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PRICE TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE PANAMA CANAL SYNDICATE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Porto Rico's Plait for Justice Falls on a Deaf Ear—A Handy and Complaisant Supreme Court—Mr. Cooper's Trip Causing Worry—Doings of a Dull Week

(Special.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—A result that was foreshadowed in this column last week has begun to approach fulfillment in a manner that did not then seem probable. I refer to the attempt of the Panama canal syndicate to unload the abandoned de Lesseps ditch upon an all too complaisant Administration. Although Congress does not convene until next December, there are plenty of means in the fire already, and if the desires of a syndicate that is willing to spend two or three million dollars for the privilege of flooding the American people, can be gratified without awakening too great a popular outcry, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will be.

Any one who has watched the course of the Administration will have to admit that there is an ear to the ground there all the time. Of all the men who have occupied the Presidential chair, Mr. McKinley is most certainly the shrewdest, most capable and most unscrupulous politician. He is bound to have his own way, if it can be done, but, on the other hand, he is perfectly willing to sacrifice almost any of his pet schemes rather than lose the smallest part of his popularity. Perhaps the best instance of the diplomacy of Mr. McKinley is his election of a scape-goat to take the blame for all his faults. Mr. Hanna is an exceedingly useful bit of household furniture in the White House, a sort of a combination piece, that in its time plays many parts, and can also be used as a bumper between the President and the stormy world without.

The matter of the Panama canal has gone so far that, Signor Silveira, the Colombian minister, has already submitted to Secretary Hay proposals for the acquisition by this Government of the route. If the purchase is made, it will be one of the most flagrant schemes of robbery ever perpetrated upon any government in the world.

With his ear still to the ground, William McKinley is listening for a response to his threat to force Cuba into line by force. So far, there has been none, but the Cubans themselves have shown a disposition to accept the inevitable, rather than provoke a useless and unfortunate conflict.

The Administration will assume the part of the "strong hand" just so long as there is no protest from American voters. That is why careful announcement of the plans of the Executive is always made through the press. Just as soon as he learns which way the wind is blowing, William of Canton acts accordingly.

Cuba is not alone in her grievances. Porto Rico too has her troubles. A delegation from that island called on the President this week to make a protest against the tax law recently passed by the legislature of "carpet baggers" that has been inflicted on our little West Indian colony.

This law — it is a law in name at least — provides that unless taxes are paid within nine months after the levy is made the party owing taxes may be sold out, and that without redress. In no section of the United States where the people have yet any share in the government would such a system of oppression be tolerated for an instant. But in Porto Rico, it is quite another story. The people are helpless in the clutches of "benevolent assimilation."

The object of the law is only too plain. It is intended for the benefit of certain sugar and tobacco interests, and by a wholesale forfeiture these trusts may be in a position to head off any native competition by the time the Porto Rican tariff expires. The President, it is reported, did not give a particularly favorable reception to the colonial delegation, and practically refused to interfere in the matter. The injustice of the law becomes more pronounced when one takes into consideration the fact that there are at present only two million dollars in local currency in Porto Rico and that even the wealthiest of the native planters would find it difficult to raise the necessary cash in the extremely short space of time allowed by the measure.

The powers that be here have a very strong opinion in the Supreme Court. Of course no one would think of accusing the Supreme Court of "playing in" with Mr. McKinley and the Republican party — not at all — but, and there the matter remains. The fact that that body has held up its decisions in the Constitutional cases before it, is at least a strong indication that these friends of the Administration are correct who say that nothing will be done in regard to these cases until next fall.

Nor is this all their prophecy. It is said that when the autumn comes the issue will be carefully avoided in the Supreme Court. Naturally, this is more or less semi-official gossip, but it has a solid foundation in fact, since it

is accepted stridently by those who are supposed to get their information from the inside.

Mr. Platt, of New York, gave another exhibition of his graceful versatility this week. Like snow before the agent rays of summer sun his opposition to Sanger melted away, and a genial smile of satisfaction counteracted that classic countenance, so late the home of a frown of protest. But not until Mr. Platt visited the President could he see why Mr. Sanger's appointment should be made good. Afterwards he visited the President. Then he saw.

Representative Cooper and a few other members of the House are causing a great deal of worry in the White House by their proposed trip to Porto Rico and the Philippines. Mr. Cooper is not willing to accept MacArthur's despatches on their face value, and wants to find out for himself just what the real facts are. Mr. Cooper is chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. When Congress meets in December he will probably have some extremely interesting material to present for the consideration of his fellow-members. And it may be safely said in advance that the trip will probably cost him his chairmanship.

Gorman's attempt to cut down the Republican vote in Maryland by the elimination of illiterates from suffrage is cutting both ways. Originally aimed at colored voters, it has been found that the proposed law will cause havoc in even Democratic quarters. Senator Applegarth, in the language of a fellow Senator, will be "put out of business" entirely should the law go into operation. The law is practically assured of passage, as it only remains for the House to concur in the Senate amendments. This will probably be done.

With the special sessions of the Senate adjourned, the President in Canton and Mr. Roosevelt out of town, the latter part of the week has been remarkably dull, politically. Mr. Gorman's Maryland situation has attracted some little attention, and so has the Senate situation in Nebraska. The latter seems to be practically unchanged. Both Roosevelt and Thompson have issued calls for a caucus tomorrow night, but it is unlikely if either will be held. A joint conference will probably be the result.

The nominations for both the long and the short terms will probably be made before the week is out, but the situation is too involved to permit of any guesses.

L.F.M.

ENGLISH IMMIGRATION.

English Capitalists Want Colonies Built Up.

LONDON, March 14.—At a meeting to-day of the British Women's Emigration Society Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, made an eloquent address, in which he advocated the purposes of the society—the sending of English women to the colonies—and recommended that the work be greatly expanded. He also recommended the raising of a special fund for the purpose of encouraging emigration of women to South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the time had arrived when the bulk of England's emigration should go to strengthen her own colonies. He pointed out that there were more than 1,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain. The natural result was that the extra women were debarr'd from the fulness of life here, and were jostling one another in the struggle for existence. On the other hand, in the colonies the disproportion between the male and female population was just the reverse. In South Africa everything had been stopped by the war, but he looked forward to a speedy return of a better state of affairs. When that time came there would be, in all human probability, an enormous development of that country such as South Africa had never seen. Great Britain would be sending thousands of her best and most energetic men there. It was not too much to say, declared Mr. Chamberlain, that the happiness of these men and the tone of the society there will depend largely on the emigration of women from England. He attached the utmost importance to this question; which, he said, had political as well as social consequences.

Mr. Chamberlain recommended the establishment of voluntary committees for the purpose of giving advice to women who were desirous of emigration, a work which, he declared, was worthy of the best traditions of Great Britain.

Shoeworkers go back.

Driven by Hunger, They Surrender to Wickers & Gardiner.

The striking shoeworkers at Wickers & Gardiner's have gone back to work. They capitulated to hunger and the distress in their families. They go back at the terms imposed by the firm through their labor lieutenants, the Organized Seaberry that runs the "Independent" Union. While unable to hold out longer, they go back more defiant and class-conscious than on the day they came out. They learned several lessons during their three weeks' struggle and so did the firm and their labor lieutenants.

The firm hopes never again to have a strike conducted under such auspices as the one just ended. The Organized Seaberry comes out of the conflict badly wounded. They have lost forever the confidence of the men and the firm has lost faith in their ability to longer hoodwink the men.

TO S. L. P. SYMPATHIZERS

WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN AND BECOME ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

The Influence of Previous Environment. Old Party Machinery and Rule From the Top—S. L. P. Methods—The Member the Basis of Organization.

A great number of voters who vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket and read the DAILY PEOPLE are in no way connected with the Party organization. Many of these voters and sympathizers have never been brought in touch with the party organization, and many of them fail to see the necessity for connecting with the party.

This, no doubt, arises from the influence of a previous environment. In the capitalist parties the voter is entirely eliminated from the party machinery, and the machine, subsidized by the capitalist, seeks to it that the rank and file of the voters are kept in their legitimate "place"—"that of voting cattle."

Aside from the machine, the only organization of the rank and file of the old party voters is the campaign clubs which spring into life a few weeks before election, and whose chief function is to parade and otherwise "whoop it up."

Even in that much lauded citadel of our Republican institutions—the primary—the machine holds imperious sway. In the capitalist parties all nominations, policies and "principles" emanate from the top. The party boss and his lieutenants are the direct representatives of the capitalists whose interests dominate the party and who to any one rash enough to "buck the machine."

In the Socialist Labor Party all this is reversed. In this party the voter is the basis of the organization. Instead of party tactics, nominations, etc., being imposed upon the organization by a machine, every measure of importance must be referred to the party members to reject or adopt as they see fit. The officers of the party are elected to carry out the mandates of the party membership, and all initiative beyond certain strictly defined limits is denied them; while the right of initiative by the party member is safeguarded at every point.

The Socialist Labor Party being a party of agitation must of necessity be constantly in the field spreading its propaganda. With the Socialist Labor Party it is always campaign time. The hurray campaign of dust throwing and buncombe, such as is carried on by the capitalist parties has no place in the Socialist Labor Party. That party has a serious and earnest work to perform, the work of first arousing the class-consciousness of the wage worker, next the work of drilling him into an intelligent soldier for the social revolution.

The Socialist Labor Party, for of and by the working class must look to that class and that class alone for the sinews wherewith to carry on its warfare against capitalism. This support can only be assured by the systematic organization of those who uphold the principles and tactics of the party into an intelligent and well disciplined body. From the dues system of the Socialist Labor Party and contributions to various funds the present income is not great, but as it is, no other organization in the country accomplishes so much with so little. The method of collecting dues is simple, yet so comprehensive that local, county, State and National divisions of the Party each receive their share of support.

Such being the party's source of income those who vote the ticket but do not help in the party work cannot but realize how much more could be accomplished in the way of sending out agitators and organizers, besides increasing and making more effective the other methods of propaganda.

Every sympathizer who will consider the matter must surely come to the conclusion that it is incumbent upon him to join the organization and thus give aid and strength to the movement.

In this age when men associate together for all purposes, it would seem needless to point out the necessity for association in this movement. True the education of the American people has in political matters been all the other way, but this must be overcome. The capitalists tell us that "every American citizen is a practical politician;" the reverse is true, and those who give utterance to the sentiment are the ones most interested in making it a lie.

The movement in every phase of its workings would be greatly quickened and benefited if but a fair proportion of the S. L. P. voters not now affiliated joined the organization. Added strength would enable us to do more and better propaganda work in less time than at present.

Some may excuse themselves for not joining by saying they prefer to make individual effort, but organized effort no matter how weak its resources may be is far more effective than individual effort be it ever so willing and resourceful.

If you desire further information upon this subject look up the nearest S. L. P. headquarters in your locality. If you are unable to locate and do not find it advertised in the DAILY PEOPLE write to Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, whose office is at 2 to 6 West Beade street, New York City.

THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" CASE.

'Tis Up at Last for Trial, After Its Having Dodged Nearly a Year and a Half.

The case started by the "Volkszeitung" on July 14, 1899, against the members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, claiming that these comrades had no right to issue "The People," also claiming ownership in the paper came up, at last for trial, before Judge O'Gorman in Part 4 of the Supreme Court on Wednesday the 13th and lasted two days.

The first witness on the stand was Gottschalk, for the plaintiff.

The testimony of Mr. Gottschalk was to the effect that "The People," name and all, originated in the Board of Directors of the Volkszeitung Association; that the paper never received any contributions, having originated with the Party except during a few weeks in the campaign of '91, and that the Party was neither consulted nor any report made to it by the Board of the "Volkszeitung." With a view to substantiate his assertions, Mr. Gottschalk quoted repeatedly from the minutes of the Board. On cross-examination these three points suffered great damage. As to the fact that the paper never received any contributions, Mr. Gottschalk could find no entry in the minutes to bear him out. As to the other two points, documents were presented to him, some bearing his own signature, and others being official reports of the "Volkszeitung" showing that reports were made to the Party, and that the Party contributed all along sums of money towards the support of "The People." Among the documents that the Party placed in evidence under the cross-examination of Mr. Gottschalk, was an entry in the minutes of a meeting of the Volkszeitung Publishing Association, recording the fact that a resolution was adopted three years ago, by which the Association went on record as being merely a Publishing Committee of the Party.

Three more witnesses took the stand for the "Volkszeitung." Among them was one Albert Hoenz, who announced himself to be the mailing clerk of the concern. The gentleman was put on the stand to testify whether the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. was ever consulted by the Board of Directors, of the Association. The preposterousness and ridiculousness of such an employee's giving testimony on such a subject was duly appreciated. Except by the Timboctooers, who looked unappreciative. The gentleman was quickly hustled off.

It took the Party's side only a little while to present the case. Its witnesses were Kuhn, De Leon and Fiebiger. The claims of the Association to the ownership of the paper were nailed mainly by documentary evidence, among these a series of Letter Box Answers, running all the way back to 1895, in which "The People" was authoritatively and expressly stated to be "owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party." These documents nailed the "Volkszeitung" witnesses on the pillory as frauds.

They stood in the light of claiming ownership of "The People," and yet of having for the term of over five years held out the paper to the public as S. L. P. property so as to get subs. Either they swore truthfully that they considered the paper their property, and then they were frauds to the public; or they were not frauds to the public, and then their testimony on the ownership of the paper was false. Infamy either way.

The Judge reserved his decision. Briefs will be surrendered as soon as copies of the stenographic minutes can be got. No decision is likely within several weeks.

WHIPPED AGAIN.

"Volkszeitung" Loses Another Timboctoo Appeal.

Last Saturday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision throwing out an appeal made by the "Volkszeitung" from a decision rendered in the lower court.

This decision is not a decision in the case that was tried before Justice O'Gorman a few days previous. The decision on that trial, as previously announced, will not be due before several weeks. But the decision of the Appellate Division is connected with the case that was finally tried the previous week before Justice O'Gorman.

An accurate account of what the appeal was that the Appellate Division threw out would not help the lay mind to understand its legal significance. In order, however, to understand its typical Timboctoo characteristics, the following explanation may suffice. As DAILY PEOPLE readers know, while dodging for over a year and a half to try the case that it started against the Party for the ownership of "The People," and which finally came up before Justice O'Gorman, the "Volkszeitung" tried a series of fishy dodges in the courts. What its success was on that line, DAILY PEOPLE readers will remember. It was a series of ruses suffered by the "Volkszeitung," and entailing upon it an aggregate loss of over \$2,500 in costs, disbursements, etc., paid to the Party. This appeal, taken to the Appellate Division, was the last and latest of these fishy dodges. It amounted to "wanting to eat your cake and yet have it"; after issuing execution upon a decision in the lower court, the Timboctooers found that did not work, and then tried an appeal—an absurd, besides being a fishy, proceeding. Of course, the appeal was not even argued. Upon motion of Benjamin Patterson, Esq., the Party's talented counsel, showing the preposterousness of appealing under such circumstances, the Appellate Division granted the motion and threw out the appeal with costs.

This last experience of the Timboctooers throws upon them the loss of over \$250. The printing alone of the case

SOME MORE ON NO. 7.

INSIDE INFORMATION ON THE WAYS OF PURE AND SIMPLETONISM.

Facts Are Pronounced "Personal Abuse" by Constitutional Slanderers—How a "20 Per Cent." Affects a "Unionman's" Mind—"Union-Building Rider"—How an Anti-De Leonism Paper Was Started—"Kollege" Heiss, and What Thereby Hangs.

The "nobility" or clique of that duodecimo edition of the Muster-State, named the German-American Typographical No. 7, have been gnashing their teeth at what they please to call the unmeasured "personal" abuse upon them in recent issues of the DAILY PEOPLE. On the other hand, there is great rejoicing in the circles of those who have hitherto been browbeaten by the said arrogant clique, and unquestioned recognition of merit is bestowed upon the DAILY PEOPLE for its publication of their sketches. As to myself, I say: "To thee, thou brave DAILY PEOPLE, my warm thanks; thou hast caught the cry of a tortured heart, and made it reach the ears of those, who had no suspicion of what this 'muster-organization' or ours has achieved in its time."

"PERSONAL ABUSE."

No one can deny the truthfulness of the facts published in the DAILY PEOPLE on Typographical No. 7. Persons are closely connected with things. To describe such things without assailing persons is impossible. The preachers of morality in our No. 7 are well aware that they themselves never hesitate to attack the person of whomsoever opposes them, or violates their "laws."

Just now there appears in Philadelphia, under the protectorate of the German Typographical of that city, a paper named "Wahrheit." This "Wahrheit" contains personal attacks in great style upon the "seabs" on the boycotted "Philadelphia Demokrat." This is not forbidden by the statutes of a "pure and simple" Unionman. Why should it be forbidden to sketch the doings of the bell-weather in our No. 7?

BECKER ET AL. AND "O. O."

During the strike against the "Staats-Zeitung," this Union published a paper, "O. O." (Oswald Ottendorfer). In that paper, the "seabs" were treated to personal abuse. Among those dealing in such weapons was our "three times worthy" ex-President, Solomon Becker. To-day, this Unionman par excellence has made peace with the then "rogues," "second-class," "traitors." That identical Solomon Becker was a participant in the personal attacks on Ottendorfer, "O. O." At the death of his "venerated chief," the identical Solomon Becker declared that Oswald Ottendorfer was an exemplary employer; and that, whenever a matter was scribbled submitted to him, he was easily convinced. The question comes: Why did this Becker, before the outbreak of the strike in the "Staats-Zeitung," neglect to speak sensibly with the gentleman? A year-long struggle might then have been avoided between No. 7 and Ottendorfer.

EFFECTS OF A 20 PER CENT.

What moral corruption prevails in the "souls" of this No. 7? After being kept for years off the crib of the "Staats-Zeitung," these same worthies bestow an honorable mention upon their worst enemy. This was done in the "Buch-drucker-Zeitung," the organ for "pure and simpleton" compositors, and edited by Hugo Miller. But this horrible mention is paid for, don't you forget it! Ottendorfer provided in his testament that, after his death, 20 per cent of the yearly income be paid to his "employees." There was great surprise when it was announced that this clause was applicable only to those employees, whose yearly earnings were fixed by the Trustees of the "Staats-Zeitung." Upon this announcement the cry went up: "Ottendorfer was an enemy of the workers." Since then the wind veered about. It has been decided that the faithful shall share in the said 20 per cent. Hence the cry now is: "Ottendorfer was a good boss,—provided he was reasonably approached." All that in consideration of a share in the 20 per cent!

RIDDER A "UNION BUILDER."

The bell-weather of No. 7 ever boasted of their loyalty to the Cause entrusted to them. For the sake of characterizing this loyalty—without twenty per cent—let it be mentioned in this place that the overwhelming majority of the compositors on the "Staats-Zeitung," among those who joined the Union, did not do so of their own free will, but upon orders of Mr. Ridder, the present manager of the "Staats-Zeitung." Even so, only a small fraction of these compositors are Union men to-day. At one time Ridder had great plans of a political nature. To carry them out, he needed a clear road among the workmen. Hence his order: "Apply for admission in the Union." And yet we find these worthies

cost over \$200; besides that, they have to pay the costs also, and swallow the mortification of making one more experience of jurisprudence don't go down in America, and that least of all is the Fighting S. L. P. in a mood to submit to Timboctooism.

using hard words against the "Union wreckers," the De Leonites! THE "GROSS NEW YORKER ARBEITER-ZEITUNG."

Let us contemplate these anti-De Leonites a little closer. About two years ago a paper was established named "Gross New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung." Probably not one reader of the DAILY PEOPLE ever heard of this celebrated paper. It appeared "to the exclusion of the public;" its founders made it their object to give De Leonism its quietus. Carry-headed Schleuter of the "Volkszeitung," a paragon of an Editor, not yet being quite ready to present arms to "Pure and Simpledom," men and other things were drummed together for the purpose of establishing a "genuine paper for genuine Union men."

Eight compositors and a half reported themselves ready to lend their full strength. A cigarmaker, who is himself rolled in a very wrapper, a brace of brewers, one musician, one white-washed painter, and, to keep the pack in fat, a physician, constituted the general staff of the "Army of the German Pure and Simpletons." Typographical No. 7 donated out of hand \$100. Thus they builded.

For Editor of this wondrous paper, a man was chosen with a well established reputation for a political chameleon. When he is out of funds, he is a Communist; when he has a job on some paper, he is the Anarchist; he becomes an "Individualist," etc. In short, this man is a genius. In consideration of a weekly payment of \$15, he did a work that was simply inestimable. This, notwithstanding, the workmen who had to pay the piper got tired of shelling out \$15 a week for the pleasure of enabling their Editor to roll every day drunk as a fiddler in the gutters. In the meantime, money was becoming tight. A cheaper substitute had to be found.

UP STEPS "KOLLEGE" HEISS.

At about this time an event took place that throws a side light upon our No. 7. Among the enlisted in the struggle against De Leonism, there was a compositor employed on the "Staats-Zeitung" named Heiss. He was earning \$22.50 a week with the usual five nights work. Heiss was one of those who had worked as "seab" on the "Staats-Zeitung," and who joined our ideal Union No. 7 at the command of Ridder. The income of \$22.50 was too small for this No. 7 man. Accordingly, he hit upon the plan of conducting a printing establishment as a side-dish. Repeatedly this Heiss was denounced before the Executive of No. 7. The Executive was, however, "unable to locate" the "moonshine printers" of Mr. Heiss, and thus Heiss's establishment flourished on. In two other instances, however, the bloodhound Jusdel was considerably better informed.

The out-of-work member Schirdevan was charged with having set up a circular in his establishment. Forthwith Jusdel had Schirdevan hauled up, suspended him from the list of the out-of-work—readers of the DAILY PEOPLE know what that means,—and demanded severe measures. The same thing happened with another member, Winkler. In the case of Heiss, Jusdel did not succeed in catching the criminal. Why?

Heiss was a zealous member of the Press Committee, and, of course, a fire-eating anti-De Leonite, that is, a spotless "Unionman." It so happened that Heiss had a brother. The two fell out. In a letter to Ridder, Heiss said that his brother had stolen types from the composing room of the "Staats-Zeitung," and used them in his "moonshine" establishment. Both these brothers were anti-De Leonites. Shortly upon this occurrence, Heiss undertook to bring out the "Gross New Yorker Arbeiter-Zeitung," which, however, with the assistance of the Doctor of medicine, was soon thereupon carried to its grave, not, however, before No. 7 had once more donated \$100, shortly before!

Is not this another proof that, in this patent Union No. 7, there are two measures? Pure and simpletons can do as they please, provided they are active against De Leonism. At all times appropriations of money are made when the object is to suppress the truth. He who has friends gets money; he who has none is robbed of the little that he has.

Yes, indeed, "Down with the Organized Seaberry!" JUNIUS.

New York, March 16.

PRISONERS MUTINY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—In the Kansas State penitentiary coal mine, at Lansing, 284 prisoners who went down into the mine on Monday morning, have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages.

They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food.

They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with.

Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction has been added allegations of mistreatment. No outbreak was attempted, however, until the men, who had entered the mine, refused to return unless their demands were granted. They killed the mules used in the mines and are living on this meat.

There was great consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards who are held by the convicts.

All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts have been locked in their cells in order to have all the guards in readiness for emergency to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mines.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL ECLIPSES PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

The vast Auditorium jammed with an Enthusiastic Audience—The Musical and Vandeville Program Thoroughly Enjoyed—The Buzz Saw Tableaux Thoroughly Appreciated—Bazaar Well Patronized.

The DAILY PEOPLE Festival was a greater and grander success than its two predecessors.

When Naham Franko raised his baton to begin the rendition of the first number on the musical program, all the seats on the main floor of the vast auditorium were filled, while large numbers were standing on the side and in the rear. Before the concert had concluded the two balconies above were likewise jammed. In the language of the theatrical fraternity there was "Standing Room Only."

As seen from the stage the audience represented a solid mass of solid people, whose faces beamed with intelligence, pleasure and animation according as they were affected by the numbers of the long, varied and musical program. When the musical program was finished, the audience added to the qualities already mentioned, a hearty, boisterousness, a gaiety that made the Palace ring with laughter and delight.

The musical program, under the leadership of Naham Franko, was well rendered. While the renditions were at times a little short of the standards attained by the conductors at the preceding concerts it was on the whole very acceptable. Quite frequently the applause amounted to enthusiasm, and the feelings of delight occasioned were inexpressible.

The opening number, "THE FRIED-CHUTZ," was most happily chosen. Its inspiring music commanded the attention of the vast audience and enabled the orchestra to secure that hearing necessary to the successful rendering of the numbers that followed. The Faust Fantasia was played with fine feeling, calling to mind the many scenes of the opera. It was received with long and hearty applause. The introduction to Act III, of Lohengrin with fine, full tone and splendid precision. It, too, was well received. The Hungarian Dances, of Brahms, by their lightness and peculiarity of rhythm, called forth enthusiasm. But it remained for the violin solo, the Largo, to arouse rapturous applause. This number always so beautiful, possessing as it does such a dignity of movement, such a majesty of harmony was interpreted by Franko in a manner that appealed to the deep, devotional feeling of the audience present. It was listened to with rapt attention, and at its close called forth such a spontaneous and long continued applause, that it had to be repeated, when Franko played with greater feeling than at first. This was the only number that received such applause; it deserved it, as it was the musical gem of the program.

The overture to William Tell was next rendered. Its nature sounds descriptive of the Alpine Storms, its martial and inspiring music was well received, as was the prelude to the "Meisterlanger," which was played with great dash and spirit. The Strauss waltz, which followed afforded, by its lightness, gaiety and irresistible rhythm, a good contrast to the Wagner number, with its massive harmonies that preceded.

The other numbers which followed were played in an acceptable manner. It may be said of the program as a whole that it was a little too heavy. More light pieces should have been interspersed. The Marchella was received with unbounded and unlimited enthusiasm, though it was not played with all the force and strength that the orchestra was capable of commanding.

The vanderlue show passed off well as did all the other features of the program.

The tableaux representation of the "Buzz Saw" of the fighting S. L. P. brought forth a tremendous burst of applause.

After the program was completed, dancing was the feature of the evening. That, with the bazaar, which was well taken care of by the Ladies' Auxiliary, kept the merry-makers till a late hour. The bazaar was well patronized. The Entertainment Committee will render periodic reports upon the affair until all of the financial matters are finally closed.

German Interests in China.

BERLIN, March 19.—During the course of the debate to-day, on the third reading of the budget, in the Reichstag, replying to Prince Bismark's criticisms of Count von Buelow's recent speech, that the Chancellor insisted too much on Germany's interests in Manchuria, and that Germany's interests would have suffered even if Kiao-Chow had not been leased, Count von Buelow said that Germany had the greatest interest in preventing friction between the Powers now negotiating in China. Moreover, in Eastern Asia, Germany had many interests to safeguard. In Shanghai province she had millions invested. Above all, Germany had to insist on adequate compensation being given for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

THE UNSHAKABLE S. L. P.

ITS ORIGIN; ITS DEVELOPMENT, AND ITS SOLID, CONSISTENT GROWTH.

Early Days When Anything Went—Then Days When Many "Things" Went Out Against Their Will—Opposition Encountered by the Party—How It Overcame Obstacles.

There is often a great deal of complaint expressed in the matter of the alleged slow growth of the Socialist movement in this country. This complaint is heard most frequently from those of our readers and sympathizers whose comparatively recent conversion, combined with an unbounded enthusiasm, has not tempered by actual experience, or by a due appreciation of the value of the tremendous work already accomplished.

The fact that the Socialist movement of this country, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is a well established, compact organization, capable of going with difficulties, and commanding world-wide attention and respect, seems to them but inevitable, and devoid of anything historical and evolutionary. Granted the present economic development of society, they fail to see why the Socialist movement is not composed of millions of wage workers; and they are consequently pessimistic in their views and outlooks. It will be the object of the lines that follow to show that the growth of the Socialist movement has been slow because of the preparatory nature of its work in the past; and to convince those given to pessimistic views that the outlook for Socialism in this country, as a consequence, more optimistic at present than ever before; and that it promises to grow more optimistic with each succeeding year. Most of these lines will be reminiscent in character.

When the writer joined the Socialist Labor Party, then, as now, the only representative of the Socialist movement in this country, in New York City, fifteen years ago, it was truly speaking a paradox and a rope of sand. It was not a political party organized according to political divisions. It was organized entirely according to nationality into language branches, in which the Germans predominated. While proclaiming itself a party of Socialist propaganda, it was merely a party of social, proletarian, in its ranks were included many representing such widely divergent ideas as communism and "philosophical" anarchism, nihilism, greenbackism, vegetarianism, pure and simple, free thought, free love, in fact every freak and fad that was, in some direct or remote manner, arrayed against existing society. These, together with every known brand of Socialist, the colony Socialist, cooperative store Socialist, the non-political, and educational Socialist, the trade-union Socialist and political Socialist—composed the movement then.

It was hard to estimate in those days whether a Socialist was the antithesis of himself, that is, an anarchist; or whether an anarchist was not the antithesis of himself, that is, a Socialist; or whether, after all, both weren't something of each and a little of all the others mentioned besides.

The stranger who visited any of the so-called Socialist lectures those days, came away with a throbbing head and an intense desire to know where he was at, so great was the confusion of ideas and criticism, there expressed. The so-called freedom of speech at lectures, in which any and every idea was pitched, led often to ridiculous and unexpected results. Imagine, if you can, two men afflicted with religious mania being permitted to argue their respective claims to the title of Jesus Christ from a Socialist platform! Yet such was the composition of the party then, and such was its lack of discipline and erratic course, that this was permitted in the Bowery lectures in 1885. Of course, the party composition reflected the prevailing social discontent and the then imperfect state of the class struggle in this country. It followed that the public actions of a party so composed and reflecting such conditions, were as paradoxical as the ideas represented in it.

It, the grooved party of working class revolution, became the nucleus of a movement for social reform. In other words, though a Socialist Labor Party, it became in 1888, a part of the bourgeois single-tax movement. In trade-unionism the Socialists were the leading organizers and agitators. They were mainly instrumental in building up a Central Labor Union, a body with a social-Socialist declaration of principles, and a bourgeois political record. Henry George said of the Socialists of the time that "what they lacked in numbers, they made up in activity," and he might have correctly added, "and ability, too; for the Socialists of that time added to their activity, ability, judgment and brains."

Though the Socialists worked ineffectually and well in the United Labor Party (the party of the single-tax), and the Central Labor Union, they were denied admission to the Syracuse Convention of that party in 1887; while the Central Labor Union antagonized them whenever and wherever possible, until they finally withdrew from it. Under this paradoxical composition of the movement, and its contradictory public actions, Socialism, the clear cut, class-conscious Socialism that we know to-day, was impossible. As already suggested, the economic conditions of the times were also unfavorable. Billion dollar steel combinations did not and could not exist. Glaciers and powerful concentrations had not formed and scattered the lives of the working class as yet. There existed but the beginnings of the embryonic formations of these "evolutions" of truly modern capitalism. A few, far-seeing

capitalist newspapers, like the New York "Sun" and the Baltimore "Sun," together with a few trade-magazines, discussed "monopolies," their growth, their possible restriction of trade, and their legal restriction. The chief monopolies of the day were the Standard Oil Company, the present Sugar Trust, then in its incipient stages, and comparatively insignificant, and the railroad combinations, which caused the various freight movements, and the beginnings of Populism.

The writer can recall Judge Barrett's least condemnation of the Sugar Trust, and the subsequent belief in credit that "the law can take care of monopolies," a belief that has long since been abandoned in the matter of the alleged slow growth of the Socialist movement in this country. This complaint is heard most frequently from those of our readers and sympathizers whose comparatively recent conversion, combined with an unbounded enthusiasm, has not tempered by actual experience, or by a due appreciation of the value of the tremendous work already accomplished.

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With apparently good credentials and intentions. Composed of the farmers of the Western and Southern portions of the country, the farmers whose history and tradition taught us were the backbone of the nation, and the source of its wealth, the Socialist movement, with its million of votes, its capture of three states, and its semi-socialist pretensions, seemed formidable indeed. The Socialist movement was a work of famous economic and financial operations of bankers and railroads, and the pressure of business and world farming. These combined them to pay high interest and freight rates, and to mortgage their farms. They also combined them to organize the Socialist party. The demands of this party were primarily for two things. First, they desired the establishment of a sub-treasury of the United States, where they could deposit their raw products, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., and receive loans on the prospective market value of these raw products at a low rate of interest, not to exceed one and one-half per cent. In other words, they desired that these raw products be made the basis of United States finances, as gold is made today. Second, they desired the governmental ownership of railroads, which were to be conducted without favored or rebate rates to shippers, which, in this instance, happened to be the farmers. In this way money would be "drifted" and abundant products easily stored and marketed and mortgages easily paid. The social ownership of the farm lands of the country was not mentioned. Nor was the any demand made in behalf of farm hands, railroad employees, or the working class in general. The class struggle between the middle class and the wage working class was ignored. So was the class struggle between the wage working class and the capitalist class, whose business and world market farming, conducted on a large scale, with modern methods and improved machinery that affected the exchange value and consequently lowered the price of middle class for products, also ignored. A resolution favoring an eight hour day was adopted by these employees of sixteen hours a day farm labor.

Despite these middle class peculiarities of the Populists' demands, many of the working class were attracted by the Populist movement. The "Socialist" character of their "governmental ownership" plank and the historical fame of the farmers misled them woefully. These were the working class thought "first steps" to "American" Socialism. Though many strove within the party for the Populist movement it was not officially recognized. It made serious errors on the party, however, and the unthinking were led to believe it would be wiped out.

These two movements, the Nationalist and the Populist made more apparent the necessity of a better, disciplined, more extensive and comprehensive organization. Members laboring in or out of the party, in behalf of either of these middle class movements, were expelled; and the work of propaganda for class-conscious Socialism was made easier. These steps were aided by the "anti-working class conduct and utterances" of a Populist U. S. Senator and Populist officials and conventions. The Populists thereby made clear that they had no sympathy or plan of relief for any other than the reactionary mortgage and debt class of farmers.

Other affairs also happened to make the class struggle as it affected the interests of the workers, more of a tangible reality. The "Battle of Homestead" took place. That "battle" was an epoch-making event in the nation, particularly the working class, and made them stop to reflect upon the as yet hidden causes at work in the transformation of industry. Other occurrences of a similar nature were not long in following thereafter. Again the people made "themselves" felt, with its disastrous results. This afforded abundant opportunity of displaying the mechanism of capitalist society: the robbery of the working class of surplus value, the accumulation of commodities, and the inability of the working class to buy and consume them, because of that robbery; the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few resulting therefrom. The ability of this—the capitalist class—to withstand the efforts of the public, and to utilize this enormous wealth in concentrating and centralizing industry on a greater scale. All this was shown.

Again, the pressure of the capitalist concentration began to be felt. The mercantile and manufacturing middle class were forced into bankruptcy by it. Factories were closed, labor rendered idle, and failures ran rioters from the wrongs the conditions imposed, as it was met by governmental injunctions, issued by the capitalist class to suppress it. From these causes—the capitalist class, and the class divisions and the class struggle resulting therefrom. They were simply idealists and sentimentalists, and were so proven when the capitalist newspapers attacked them, calling them Blue Stocking Socialists—after which many of them withdrew from the movement. This movement received no official recognition from the party. Attempts were made to have the Socialists and the Nationalists fuse without the results desired. Many members attracted by the elements composing the movement, and believing it to be an American "short cut" to Socialism, joined it. Some went to "bore within," and did so effectively that as usual with their class, they never loved themselves out, that is, they retrograded. The Nationalist movement, however, came to an early end. The attacks of the capitalist press thinned its ranks fast, until the many intellectuals who composed it at first almost entirely disappeared. The majority of those who remained having learned nothing of the class struggle from their contacts with the capitalist press, which seems to be the case with the capitalist class, even in middle-class Socialism, went into the Populist movement; while some joined the Socialist Labor Party, and are to-day rigid adherents of its class-conscious policy and tactics.

With the passing of Nationalism, there came, however, a more dangerous phenomenon of the havoc capitalism was wreaking in the middle class. This phenomenon was called Populism. It came

in neither a debtor or creditor class. It was no interest in this question.

Middle class, the furor of the attack, however, many workmen were involved into believing that "the abolition of government by injunction," the restriction of trusts, and "the fair coinage of silver," with a hint at "the government ownership of railroads and municipal utilities," were steps toward socialism. The Socialist Labor Party, true to its mission of propagating the class struggle, exposed the false facade. It exposed the larger mining and debtor and creditor interests at stake in the fight. It pointed out the evolution development of the trust, and the impossibility of unconditionally restricting it, and the necessity of social ownership. It showed the whole struggle was a struggle between the capitalist class and the dying middle class, both of whom subsist by robbing labor, and both of whom utilize the power of government, including the injunction, whenever their interests demand it. The workers were urged to join the party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party, and fight for their own interests and emancipation.

One fight was conducted in a force and successful one, as the party came out in splendid shape. When in 1892, the time of the Populist movement, the vote had been 21,157; in 1896 it was 26,504. The strength of the party, its slow but certain growth, began to disturb the middle class reactionists and politicians. Its action at the convention in 1890, in declaring in favor of the organization of labor unions along the lines of the class struggle also disturbed the labor leaders and labor lieutenants of capital, whose unions often maintained by Socialist activity, had induced those self-same middle class reactionists and the parties of capitalists. These factors forebode that the continued growth of the party along class conscious lines on both the economic and political field, meant the overthrow of their enthrallment of the working class, and the ultimate triumph of the Socialist Labor Party.

Something must be done. It was done; and the debt demonstrated beyond doubt the greatness of the Socialist Labor Party and the brightness of its future. The fakirs referred to, together with a number of former members of the party that had been expelled as a result of their non-adherence to the class struggle, and their speculations of the party funds, formed an opposition "Socialist" Party. Starting with a scheme of education, which was abandoned after the funds that had been collected for it had unaccountably disappeared, interspersed occasionally with wild rantings about bloody revolutions, this opposition party became under continued criticism, a political party, named the Social Democracy. This party was a curious attempt to combine the middle class and the working class. It had a number of farmers' demands, and declared in favor of the class struggle. But its declarations were mere formalities, adopted in convention and ignored in legislation. This was demonstrated in the case of Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted in favor of appropriations to build an armory for the militia, a measure obviously detrimental to the working class.

The "Social Democracy" was in 1899 joined by a body of malcontents, formerly members of the Socialist Labor Party, known as the "Kangaroos." These malcontents having affiliations with, and deriving support from the expelled members, the labor fakirs, and labor lieutenants of capital referred to, especially those affiliated with the so-called "Social Democracy" and Tarrytown Hall, New York City, refused to abide by the decision of the Socialist Labor Party convention of 1899, calling for the organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They in every way, sought, through their mouthpieces, the "Volksrecht," to retard and prevent the formation of the economic organizations according to the class struggle. In other words, sought to have the control of the trade union, left in the hands of the labor fakirs, the labor lieutenants of capital, and the enemies of the working class. On July 10, 1899, they sought to steal the archives of the Party, and dishonestly and illegally acquire control of the national executive committee, in all of which they failed ignominiously. This element finally dropped its farmers' demands, against the will of its members, and made a declaration in favor of the class struggle. But soon trouble occurred. The "United Socialists," known as "Harmony Unitarians," with two national executive committees, one at Chicago, Ill., the other at Springfield, Mass., with so-called autonomous organizations in four states.

In 1900, the Socialist Labor Party had to combat this opposition socialist party, or decoy duck. It had to face again the middle-class Democratic party, with its rampant and reactionary attack on the imperialistic policy of the capitalist class, whose large corporations had so increased production that they required commercial and territorial expansion, or new markets. It faced also this party's rampant and reactionary attack on the trusts, which it declared itself in favor of smashing. When it did not combat the decoy or face the reactionary middle-class, it did both toward the policy of the capitalist class, the Republican Party. This party, fresh from the victorious wars with Spain and the military occupation of China, by its troops; crowned with the temporary victories of its expansionist and imperialistic policies, which had temporarily improved business and deceived the working class with its "full dinner pail" and "prosperity," had not fought too. In this fray, furious and intense at all times the Socialist Labor Party unflinchingly adhered to the class struggle and declared the fight to be one of Capitalism, middle class and plutocratic, and Socialism.

When the battle was over it showed that the combined force of opposition or decoy Socialist and capitalist parties could not kill it; it had held the vantage point gained by the struggle of 1890. It showed that the Socialist Labor Party was indeed unshakable and invincible; that its foundations were deep and solid and laid on solid concrete. The decoy party on

the other hand is being rent asunder. Composed of the elements devoid of consistency and strength, expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, it will soon go to pieces of its own inherent rottenness, and because of its inability to assimilate the contradictory material thrown into it. As already shown, its component parts are smashed in a devastating strife. The elections have demonstrated that their public victories are short-lived. In fact, the "Social Democracy" is going the way of the Nationalists, the Populists, the rejuvenated any-thing-doer and the middle class. The Socialist Labor Party will then be nearer the object of its attack. Capitalism and Socialism will finally face one another. It is well prepared for it, and all the foregoing years have helped to prepare it. Devoid of its contradictory elements, it advances with less friction. Vagaries has been displaced by definiteness. Spasmodic effort, by direct and continued action. Quantity by quality in membership. Its organization embracing in 1890 but three States, now includes almost every State and territory in the nation. It has its own organizers and lecturers, who talk class-conscious Socialism, and leave religious-mania to sanctuaries and asylums. Its English press has been perfected. From the work WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE development has gone on to the virile and fearless WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE. Its literature has acquired size and matter with each succeeding year, under the Labor News Company. The party is great, but its opportunities are greater. No longer do we labor in the poor economic conditions of 1890. What was then matter for academic discussion is now a part of every workman's life.

Today Capitalism is no longer embryonic. It is full grown and thriving vigorously. It is no longer isolated and sporadic. It is general, international, and continuous. Through its monster concentrations—through the development of its international competition, corporation and banking systems—it is felt in the life of millions of workmen at home and abroad. Its complete domination and the employment of the powers of State, in the protection and advancement of its interests, is felt and realized by millions. Its long list of crimes against the working class—from the "bloody shootings to the Bull-Pen atrocities, are the effects of the class struggle. The working class is stirred as is no other class in society. The seed has been sown and much of the crop awaits. With a better organization, better press, better literature, and more favorable opportunities, why despair! Let us push on with the good work. The pioneer work has been accomplished. The path has been blazed through the forest and the tangled wood. Clearings have been made and foundations laid. Up with the beautiful city, On Socialists and workers, on to the Socialist Republic and all that it implies.—Justus Elert.

CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

Frightful Ravage of the Disease Among the Working Class.

According to official statistics just made public for the last six years, an average of 150,000 persons have yearly died in France from consumption, while in Paris alone the total for that period has been 53,274 deaths. Moreover, a report of the Prefect of Police of Paris shows that in that city, with its population of 2,511,629 inhabitants, there were 46,988 deaths in 1900, out of which number 12,314 were caused by consumption. Again, according to the report of the Prefect of Police, all classes have suffered from the disease, but it has been particularly fatal in those sections of the city occupied by working families. Out of every 10,000 inhabitants the average number of deaths in the richest residential quarters is 20; in the well-to-do quarters, 35; in the quarters occupied by the working classes, 53; while in what may be called the poor quarters the deaths from consumption have been as high as 65 per 10,000 inhabitants. To take the two extremes, the figures show that in the last year, while consumption killed only 14 Parisians per 10,000 in the Champs Elysees quarter, it caused the death of 69 per 10,000 in the Buttes-Chaumont quarter, thus proving, as the Prefect says in his report, that "fresh air and good surroundings must be employed in fighting the disease in Paris if the death rate is to be lowered." Nearly all the Paris papers are giving much attention to the matter.

Colorado Strike.

PUEBLO, March 10.—On Feb. 4th the iron maulers at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. through their shop committee made a demand on the company for a minimum wage of \$3.25 that being the wage scale in other foundries in this city. The next day the foreman discharged the shop committee; then all the molders, fifty-two in number, walked out. When a representative of the union tried to effect a settlement the manager told him that the company had never been defeated and did not propose to recognize the I. M. U. or any demands made by them.

The strike is still on and the pattern makers have been discharged. The Bear Gulch mine in the Canon City district was idle when the coal miners struck. The C. F. & I. Co. employed union carpenters at Florence to put up the stockade fencing and build houses for the scab miners to live in inside the stockade. These same scab miners came direct from the employ of Governor Orman. The effective organization of the S. T. & L. A., and the strike of the sludge hauler of the S. L. P. at the ballot box is the only effective means of freeing the wage slaves.

Brother Abner's Influence.

The Seventh National Bank yesterday voted to increase its capital stock from 300 to 500 thousand dollars, to take place May 1. This is the institution that is controlled by Perry Heath and Abner McKinley, and which was only a short time ago appointed local depository of the monies of the New York Post Office, through the influence of Abner McKinley.

AN AMERICAN SIBERIA.

A ROCHEDALE MILL THAT GOES RUS—ONE BETTER.

Miserable Wages for Long Hours and Hard Work—Enticing Men to Go to the Town—Difficultly of Getting Away—Inhuman Conditions.

Some time ago the Amsterdam Wooden Mills shut down because of a lack of orders, and I was compelled to look elsewhere for a means of subsistence. As there is but one woolen mill here, I naturally had to look for work outside of my usual business.

Finding it impossible, after five weeks' search, I concluded to seek work at my calling elsewhere. By accident I came across a copy of "Fibre and Fabric," and, looking over the "Help Wanted" columns, I came across the following advertisement:

"Weavers Wanted—On Gillert broad looms. Apply to Titus & Co., Box M, Poughkeepsie, N. Y."

As the ladder was very low, I wrote to him asking what prices he paid. He wrote back stating that he paid \$3.00 to \$4.20 a cut of 48 to 54 pick work. I figured it out that he was paying less than the prevailing rate, it is this measured forty yards, but what was my surprise when I arrived there to find that these cuts measured seventy-two yards and over.

I naturally felt indignant at the sorry trick played upon me. Another young man accompanied me on the trip. We held a consultation to decide what we should do, as we had spent all our money for car fare. We decided to make the best of it until we could better ourselves. I forgot to state that the mill is situated about five miles from Poughkeepsie, at a place called Rochdale, N. Y. If a person wants to get to it from Poughkeepsie he has either to hire a conveyance or walk. We walked, of course. I gave the job a fair trial. After working seven days and eight hours I made the sum of \$4.63. In the meantime I wrote home to my wife, and she managed to get the necessary cash to carry me back again. After deducting \$4.25 for board I received the large sum of 38 cents for eight days' work.

While I was there I interviewed some of the employees, and told them of the trick played on me in regard to the price of cuts, and they one and all stated that he had been practicing the same trick for years. I learned from them that the highest wages paid to skilled help was from 75 cents to 90 cents per day. There was an old gentleman wearing there who hailed from somewhere in Massachusetts, who left his old wife to come there and make a home for her. While I worked there he didn't average 40 cents per day. It was heartrending to see the look on that old man's face. When I bid him goodbye, telling him I was going back to my wife and family, he wept. The chances are that he is still there. Without the aid of outside help he is doomed to be comforted from all he loves for an indefinite time.

That is only one side. What of the agony and suspense of the old wife he has left in another state? Picture to yourself how you would feel placed in the same position, and ponder on his duties as a staunch member of a Methodist Church, and has the so-called sanctimonious look of the Christian. He represents to his dupes steady work, good pay and cheap rent—on \$3.50 to \$6.50 per month. Needless to tell you that the majority of the houses are nothing more than rejuvenated barns.

There was a young woman who wore on the next loom to me, who worked until quitting time on the Saturday afternoon I left, and she gave birth to a child on the Sunday morning following. Neighbors who visited her were horrified to find the child wrapped in a small blanket and the mother groaning in agony because she could not provide her child with the necessary clothing to cover it. The foreman of the weaver-room was acquainted with the conditions, and he contributed enough to satisfy their present wants.

I will state here that the mother was unmarried, but that doesn't alter the case. There were four persons in the family and three of them worked, and yet there was not enough money earned, after deducting the cost of living—or rather existing—to procure clothing for that fatherless infant.

I spoke to several about the conditions they were working under, and asked them why not emigrate to some other place, where the prospects were brighter. They stated that could not, because if one of the providers emigrated the others left behind would have to go on still shorter rations, as it took the united efforts of all to procure the necessary subsistence.

Another case that came under my notice while I was there was that of a young man who wrote for a job and received a letter in return. What the letter contained I cannot say, but the prospect held out must have been alluring, for he immediately telegraphed to hold the job, as he would come immediately. Now this young man was duped into thinking that the mill was located in Poughkeepsie. The cost of sending that telegram was \$1.50, and added to the cost of fare, he arrived in Poughkeepsie practically stranded. After inquiry he found that the mill was located five miles distant. He had no other remedy but to walk. After working five days, with overtime, he received the munificent sum of 22 cents, after deducting the price of board. And this man that causes all this misery is a Christian gentleman, and considered by his kind as a respected citizen.

Another case that happened before I arrived there was that of a young man who had also been duped, but who worked long enough to receive pay. He must have been there several weeks, because they didn't pay once a month, and being in need of several articles of cloth-

ing, and his shoes being in a dilapidated state, he decided to try to earn and a pair of clothes, as his finances could not allow him to buy more. He started to town on a Saturday afternoon, brought the necessary articles and started to return. The weather being bitter cold and pitch dark, and there being so many crossroads, he lost his way and wandered around until, becoming exhausted, he fell, and was found the next morning with his feet frozen. It was said that he had labored too freely, but the man does not drink. When I left there he was in the Poughkeepsie Hospital.

This Christian gentleman, this deceiver of labor, this owner of the mill, owns the houses his men live in, the water they drink, the ground they walk on—short, the man they breathe, and he met everything to grind out the blood and sinews, so that one man can have all that his heart desires.

Brother proletarian, I wish you could look at it in a class-conscious light, and then such purposes could not exist, and you would be able to see in time to earn enough to bring him back home. How long that will be he does not state, but the chances also he will have to hoof it.

The foregoing is a true statement of the conditions existing in that town, as I found them, and I herewith advise all woolen weavers to steer clear of Rochdale, N. Y., or hold correspondence with the object of getting employment with a firm that advertises under the name of the Times Plannet Company, Box M, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,069
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



The contaminating effect of bad deeds often lies less in the commission than in the consequent adjustment of our desires,—the enlistment of our self-interest on the side of falsity.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

HOPELESS, HELPLESS HADLEY

Prof. Hadley, now President Hadley of Yale College, is no unknown apparition to our readers. He is the same gentleman who, some ten years ago, there being quite a commotion among the Working Class and a corresponding sick feeling in the stomach of the Idle or Capitalist Class, blossomed into articles to allay the anxiety of the latter "showing" that the "affair" was and could be only transitory, and yet whose subsequent elevation to the presidency of Presbyterian Yale, he being a layman, was a crass innovation frankly stated to be absolutely necessary owing to the "economic and political ferment that the country was in and that threatened to grow intenser instead of weaker."

A perambulating exemplar, by this one instance, of the futility of the art of "barking at the moon," President Hadley seems to fear for his laurels in this direction. That is the only explanation possible for the second outbreak in prophetic indulgence by the gentleman on Sunday the 10th instant at the Boston Old South. His actual subject was the Trust. In the course of his address he said:

"The essence of a Trust is that you must trust the head of it to exercise his power wisely or abuse it according to the kind of conscience he possesses. Legislation will never protect us from the evils of the Trust. Trusts have got to be regulated by public sentiment. The alternative is an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years."

If such, indeed, were the alternative, that Emperor will be there, and on time too. Fortunately, however, for the nation, the present President of Yale is now barking at the moon, no less so than was done by the quondam Professor.

The Trust is not a matter of "conscience," it is not a psychic malady.

Fact is, it is no malady at all, anymore than the inconveniences under which a woman, big with child, may suffer, can be said to be a malady—least of all a malady that needs "conscience treatment." The Trust is a hard evolutionary fact. It is in the economic-political development of the land, the evolutionary climax that reads the veil of the economic and the thereon grafted political illusions with regard to the private system of ownership in the means of production. Furnished with the material facts and with that intellectual rectitude that will not recoil before the inevitable conclusions, however much these may fall to chime in with one's habits of thought, the system of private ownership in the tools of production could be and was forced to be purely transitory. It could be and was foreseen that, with the development of the tool, the ills inherent in such a system of ownership would grow until they became unbearable. The Trust stage brings out these evils in full relief, and thereby points out with equal clearness the way out. The secret, hitherto kept close, that economies are the ground-work of politics, leaps like a cat out of the bag, and, along with that, the twin cat that, in order to redress the evils which flow from economies that have outlived their usefulness, politics is the essential mid-wife. It is not the least valuable revelation that the Trust knocks, as with an axe into the popular skull, that Capitalism, of which the Trust is but the extreme and logical expression, is entrenched behind Legislation, and that, accordingly, it is not to be dislodged except by Legislation and all that thereby is implied—education, political organization, and force, if necessary, to back up the fiat rendered at the hustings.

Hopeless, helpless Hadley seeing ghosts, and tooting at the walls of Jericho with his penny-whistle!

The days when the walls of Jericho could be tumbled down with the trumpet blasts of conscience are no more.

They must be stormed, and stormed they will be by the hosts that are marshaling under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party,—and nary an Emperor will prevail against them.

A BELATED ROMAN EMPIRE?

The news that has been pouring in of late both from our "dependencies" and from our national capital has a queer, old, musty flavor about it, a flavor of the olden days when the Roman Empire was being shaken from center to circumference by turbulence.

From the antipodes, in far off Philippines, "drastic measures" are reported as having become necessary to "repress disorder"; from our nearer dependency, Puerto Rico, news comes that an American teacher, being thought too severe in his disciplinary measures, was hoisted by a crowd of natives, whereupon they were dispersed at the mouth of the cannon hurriedly wheeled into line by an American company of artillery; and simultaneously with that comes the news of the riotous conduct of the military in Washington that participated in the inauguration pageantry. These soldiers looted shops, maltreated pedestrians, insulted women, in short, indulged in all the wanton acts that armed ruffians have ever indulged in, whenever they felt that they were part of a Government based on brutality.

A decidedly musty Roman Empire flavor all this has. When Rome had beaten down the nations near and far with the mailed hand of her legions, a fruit of her conquests was the effrontery of her military at home as much, as abroad. Abroad, eternal commotions prevailed; at home the people were cowed by the swagger of the centurions. The military having become the right arm of the Empire, the pivot upon which the whole turned, Militarism with all the accompaniments of reckless brutality, became the national stamp. From Caesar down all that there was of real government was organized force.

We are not there yet. But coming events cast their shadows before them. Similar causes will produce similar results, qualified only by changed circumstances. Clear, however, are the outlines being defined of the direction our ruling class is developing into. A stove-pipe, Sunday-school-smirked Caesar McKinley may yet be a Twentieth Century companion piece for a tiara-rigged and Isis-worshipping Caesar Elligabulus of old,—both the apex of armed, organized, and liveried brigandage.

The Roman Empire had no choice. It had to plunge headlong to ruin. It had no "saving clause." Not so with us to-day. The Working Class of the land, tutored in its mission, steeled with its dignity, and drilled to its emancipation, will not be a Twentieth Century tail to the comet of Capitalism run to seed, like the workers of the Roman Empire, who, as tail to the comet of theocratic-feudal Rome run to seed, went down in ruin along with the head.

History repeats itself. It is repeating itself. But the song will now be sung to the tune of Twentieth Century civilization.

PARODYING CAPITAL.

The revelations, made by "Junius" about Typographia No. 7 in these columns, are of extraordinary value in clarifying the situation on what may be termed the now "burning question of Trade Unionism." Especially, there is one point on which his contribution to the understanding of the question is inestimable.

Students of political economy know how important a factor the unemployed are to capitalism. Apart of the unemployed urging along the decline of wages, and thereby the rise of profits, they fulfill a special function in capitalism. Without the unemployed, capitalism cannot reach "man's estate." The capitalist must be able to draw at any time upon a "quarry of idle labor," according as sudden demands are made upon him by orders for goods. If that "quarry" is not handy, the orders must be left unfilled, and capitalist progress is checked. If the "quarry" is handy and ample, the orders can be filled, and the establishment is proportionally enlarged. When slack times come, hands are laid off again, and are expected to remain so, ready for the time when again needed. A bare supply of Labor, equal to the demand, acts like a clog upon capitalist progress. The fact is so thoroughly appreciated by the capitalist, that whenever he starts to "develop" a new place, he will be seen to advertise the fact in advance in the "rarest" colors, so as to be preceded at the desired spot by an over-supply of Labor, that shall be large enough to place at his disposal a goodly "quarry" of unemployed, for when needed. This fact was very conspicuous in the recent "midland development" of industries in the South." Due to this fact, capitalism stands indicted of drawing an important part of its sustenance from a premeditated infliction of suffering upon the working class. There must be for capitalism a body of people kept periodically in dire distress by

lack of work, so as to be greedy and anxious and ever-ready, like hungry dogs, to snap at the bone of a job. The flowers on the upper branches of capitalism, and that the praise-singers of capitalism point to as the pride of the system, could, accordingly, not blossom but for, and draw their sap from the famile and resulting mental and physical agonies to which large bodies of human beings are deliberately condemned. The unemployed, along with all the horrors that the term implies, are a necessity of capitalism. The facts, brought out by "Junius," prove that the identical state of things prevails in Typographia No. 7, that the happy frame of mind enjoyed by the Organized Scabbery, who dominate the Union, is corner-stoned upon the wretchedness of the unemployed in the organization, and that, consequently, that Organized Scabbery carefully nourish the benches of its unemployed.

The system in Typographia No. 7, applied to its unemployed, virtually dooms the member, who once lands on the out-of-work bench, to remain there and starve. He must report at the "bureau"; he must stand there; he may not himself look for a job; he must accept whatever sop is thrown at him by the "authorities," and by none other (and these sons are of a nature to keep him from a chance to secure permanent employment). The slightest infringement of the rules is visited upon him with severe penalties. The puzzle, that such a system presents at first blush, is solved by the further revelations of "Junius." The Organized Scabbery that run Typographia No. 7 could not play the "gentlemen"—they could not get off whenever bitten by the maggot to "change their diet," and feel sure that their places were safe, etc. To these gentlemen, their wretched unemployed furnish "length of tether." They can disport themselves only in the measure that their backs are covered by their own unemployed. Their comfort, accordingly, is predicated upon the distress of the ever ready army of unemployed workmen.

And such an organization has been cracked up as a "mustier Union," and its Organized Scabbery has strutted the stage as "pillars of Unionism!" No wonder, it is a pet of the degenerate "Volkszeitung." No wonder it is foremost in readiness to "make its peace" with a Carnegie and a "Staats-Zeitung,"—for cash donations.

The organizations of workmen, that are dominated by an Organized Scabbery, are a part of the Labor Movement; they are an obscene, sordid part of Capitalism, whose unclean spirit animates them, and whose crimes they parody.

"REFORM" AND "REFORMERS."

The pregnant incident of the Carnegies, and other wholesale thieves of the working class, being approached by begging committees of the Social Democracy of Greater New York, and their gifts being accepted in order to rebuild the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, throws timely light upon the mental and moral make-up of "Reformers," and upon what these understand as "Reform."

The beggars and recipients of these gifts do not simply apologize; they go further; they justify their conduct. And how? They do so with the argument that these capitalists are plunderers; that the Labor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators; and THEREFORE, that to pocket donations from these, is in the nature of expropriation, it is a step in the right direction.

None better than this attitude demonstrates the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that "Reform" is a caricature of the bona fide Labor Movement, calculated only to render the latter ridiculous, and that the "Reformer" is a moral and mental leper.

The capitalist is a plunderer; the Labor Movement demands the expropriation of the expropriators. These are sound, irrefutable, straight-out utterances of the Socialist Labor Party. But what does "expropriation" mean? It means that the robber, who has deprived one of his property, shall be made to restore the whole of his plunder, and, above all, that he shall be incapacitated from thereafter repeating his depredations. Out of charity, the robber may be granted a crumb so as to prevent his dying of starvation, an unregenerated malefactor; a crumb may be donated to him in order to enable him to live, and mend his ways. The donor is not HE, but the aggrieved party; the crumb falls to HIM, not to the robber; the kindness, the generosity are attributes exercised not by the malefactor; they are exercised by the redresser of wrong. The begging is done by the expropriator, not by the expropriated. Obviously absurd is all interpretation of the term "expropriation" that reverses this order; that makes a donor, a crumb-bestower, a generous individual out of the robber, and turns the robbed into a donee, a crumb-receiver, a beneficiary. If it is thus with

regard to a plain robber, it is infinitely more so with regard to the legalized robber, the representative, upholder and beneficiary of a social system of robbery,—the CAPITALIST.

The capitalist is a plunderer of workmen. All the wealth he has represents such plunder. Taking Carnegie as a type, the amount of wealth held by the capitalist is in direct ratio to the number of his forced, victimized workmen. But this is not yet the real FEATURE of the capitalist. His plunder is but a manifestation. The real feature of the capitalist is not the ownership of vast piles of wealth consumable in enjoyment, it is his ownership of the machinery of production, the club by means of which he can make the workmen "stand and deliver," and thus expropriate them of the vast fruits of their labor. It is, accordingly, not ebullience, it is, accordingly, not folly to nibble a few crumbs in the shape of a few hundred or a thousand dollars, from the fruits of the wholesale plunder, and leave the bulk of the plunder, including the club with which to carry on the plunder, in the hands of the plunderer, and call that "expropriating the expropriators" and "a step in the right direction." Such conduct is infamy. It is sailing under false colors. It is putting a scabrous principle to a laughable use. It is decking poltroonery with the feathers of bravery. It is opening the doors to corruption in the library of that purity that the Social Revolution implies. It is opening for a bribe the palm that should grasp the avenger's sword.

The "reformer's" tactics, his "step in the right direction" laid only away from the path of science, and, consequently, of manhood and purity; they lead, with accelerating rapidity, down, inevitably, into the abyssal bog towards which the Kancazoos, along with his "Volkszeitung" and his Social Democracy, wended his way when he was kicked down the stairs of the Socialist Labor Party's headquarters, on the night of July 10, 1899, and in which he is now wallowing with his Homestead-Carnegies and his Coolies-Herrats.

Sunday, at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, Mr. William O'Brien, of the Granite Cutters' Union, indulged in a few statistics in the matter of the knocking out of the dressed stone law. Now statistics are a popular form of amusement, but that Mr. William O'Brien should be up to the game is beyond the line of credulity. He is a man of no small standing, a good, bad, or indifferent, as the office out. The figures he put through their paces Sunday were furnished to him by the same interests that furnished him with the dressed stone law in the first place. When he worked for that law, he worked for those who were interested in a business, and he was interested in the same. He quotes statistics, he is lying the workers up again to further the interests of the same-sucking firms, of whom he is the labor lieutenant.

Blatchford, "Fellowship dinner" cater, shouter for war, editor of the "Clarion," general flinger, and expert sponge, repeats the imputation that he is not as good a socialist as—and even better than—a great many. He indignantly denies it. He knows how, if he is not a socialist, he could have eaten these dinners when they are furnished by workmen. He asserts that he MUST be a socialist because such men as Keir Hardy and Ellen Tillet write for his paper. Of course, he MUST be a socialist. How otherwise would he make a living? Has he not chosen journalism as his method to lead the working class astray? Has he not a divine call to whip them into the ranks of the Liberal party? Certainly he has. He has been doing it for some time, and will continue to do it while there is a dinner left uneaten.

In the Holyoke Board of Aldermen sit three union men: two bricklayers and an iron molder. These people consider themselves model union men, and would burn at the stake any one who dared question the union. In the same building is every vote given out by the aldermen, and had the union label on it two years ago. This was accomplished by the lone Socialist alderman at a time when there was no Printers' Union in existence, and one had to be started in order to get the label. This year, with three union men in the board, all of them convinced that the union label was a thing to be proud of, no label on it, no provision having been made for it by the aldermen.

Mr. Elwood Pomeroy, the American "Socialist," was one of the prominent figures at Vandereck's wedding. Elwood, you know, when he had safely reached the other shore, found that he was "Socialistically inclined." His tip in that direction was not noticeable in his conduct, but he was a party, and he looked upon as a most reactionary, penny-pinching Bryan Democrat. We must have been mistaken. We judged from the fact that he voted for Bryan, advocated the whole middle-class Democratic platform, never said a word in favor of Socialism, opposed Socialism, favored all sorts of pinchbeck reform schemes, and conducted himself like a party politician generally. This may not have been enough to judge from. He may have been doing all those things in the interest of Socialism, but why did he keep his design so deeply hidden, and why does he only expose it when he is so far away?

There is another "National Committee of the Socialist Party" in Chicago, and it has been drawn from a number of bodies, shouting loudly for a unity convention. Its sponsors are the same men who have been engaged in the arduous work, during the past few years, of forming "socialistic" parties that will have "none of the faults of the old ones." They have not, because a thing that is not a socialist party is not a socialist party. It is a party to itself, a party to itself, and though national in its scope, existing in one city only, and that not very happily—it does not seek to go beyond the bounds of the possible, but wishes to bring all to itself. That is, all money is to be sent to it, and it will see that it is used.

SELF STULTIFICATION.

The following paragraph, under the title "A White Elephant," appears in the columns of "an esteemed contemporary":

"While congratulating our German comrades on the decision of the German Government not to renew the mandate of prosecution against our old friend 'the red postmaster,' Julius Motzler, we cannot help thinking that the whole proceeding looks like a smart, not to say cunning, device of Count von Bulow to saddle the German Social Democratic party with a white elephant, to wit, Eduard Bernstein, under cover of a conciliatory act. One fancies that the German Chancellor must have had his tongue in his cheek when he gave the Social Democrats back their Bernstein, that journalistic pillar of aggressive capitalism masquerading as a member of the Social Democratic party. The recent article in praise of Eduard in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' was certainly instructive as showing whose good opinion he has been recently cultivating. The converted Socialist whom 'toleration' still leaves a nominal member of the German Socialist Party will now have the opportunity, as the 'Pall Mall Gazette' hints, of earning more laurels from his new friends by endeavoring to show that all capitalists ought to be brothers, and that the British raid in South Africa redounds to the 'advancement of civilization,' i. e., the spread of capitalism generally. Our comrade Motzler had to be let in to save appearances, but the man the German Government really had its eye on as likely to be of service in the new Anglo-German governmental alliance, by winning favor for British methods in South Africa in the eyes of the German bourgeoisie, was plainly none other than the late editor of the 'Social Democrat,' turned champion of the new imperialism."

From what paper is this a clipping? From some Socialist-Labor Party publication? Perchance from the organ of our comrades in Ireland? Or is it perhaps a translation from some French Labor Party paper, or from some utterance in Italian by Ferri? In short, does it proceed from any of the sources that put their foot down emphatically at the late Paris International Congress against the apostate resolution of Kautsky?

No! Let everybody hold his sides lest he split laughing. The paragraph is taken from the columns of the London "Justice," the organ of a body, whose delegation at that Paris Congress voted for that Kautsky resolution, voted, accordingly, for the quintessence of Bernsteinism, and one of whose members, Hyndman, was so enthusiastic for the Bernsteinism in the resolution, that, frequently, forgetful of all parliamentary decorum he went so far as to presume to cast the vote of the Irish delegation for the Bernstein apostasy—a presumption promptly resented and spured by the sturdy Irish delegation, who, on the spot had their full vote entered plump and plain against the Kautsky resolution, and thus went emphatically on record against Bernsteinism and for the class-conscious Socialist Movement.

The Kautsky resolution embodies three points:

First, the denial that capitalist government is essentially class-government, and, consequently, uncompromisingly hostile to the working class.

Second, the adoption of the principle that the working class can not be wholly dependent on, and must be first morally regenerated, and

Third, that progress lies along the path of nibbling reforms from capitalist rule via compromises and log-rolling.

There is, in all Bernsteinism, nothing more than that. The whole of Bernsteinism is comprised in these three points. Bernstein himself summed up his position well when, apostrophizing the German Social Democrat, he said to them, "Drop your revolutionary phrases, and be open to what you are in fact, a party of bourgeois reform; upon that line there is much to be gained." And to-day, Bernstein rules his hands with satisfaction, and holds the reins of the new apologetic Kautsky to their own Paris resolution, which he justly declares expresses his views.

Upon Bernsteinism and its echo, the Kautsky resolution, there needs to be said nothing more in these columns. The matter has been fully set forth. All further discussion thereon may be left to the cavillers. The point now of interest is a new one, suggested by the above quotation from the London "Justice." Bernsteinism and its echo were now restated merely for the purpose of making that point clear.

The Socialist movement in Europe, with the exception of the French Socialist Party, but especially in Germany and Austria, degenerated, as has been pointed out frequently in these columns, owing to the circumstance that it had to struggle with debris of feudalism, left strewn in its path by the capitalist revolution, that preceded it. The capitalists having failed to carry out their own revolution, the Socialists had to supplement it. In this work of supplementing an unfinished revolution, the teeth of the Socialist Revolution were cut in those countries. One of the manifestations of this sad development is the reactionism of Maxism, while still using its phrases. This manifestation has also been pointed out in these columns, and need not be enlarged upon now. The point raised by the citation from the London "Justice" suggests a second manifestation of no little interest to all those who realize that a movement does not depend upon abstract principle only, but upon the people who handle it.

What means this emphasis, this justified branding of Bernstein by the organ of a body, that, barely six months ago upheld Bernsteinism in Paris with the unbecoming enthusiasm recorded above, and that has since said not a word in condemnation of its delegation? It means this:

personal sympathies and personal antipathies carry the day, and principle becomes either a toy or a cloak. The British body for which "Justice" speaks, has long conceived a personal dislike to Bernstein; often and long before this, it more than once severely chastised him. Whatever Bernstein said was condemned because it proceeded from him. The same thing, proceeding from others towards whom the "British family" had no animosity, was accepted without inquiry. Thus it comes about that Bernsteinism, supported by the Kautskys, was enthusiastically sympathetic for the same folks who justly, in this "Justice" article, condemn it, and hold it up to contempt.

No Movement can survive self-contradiction. Self-stultification is suicidal. The abandonment of principle as a living force to act up to, and the adoption of principles as mere lip-service, breed degeneracy and degeneracy in Movements manifests itself in the gangrene of "families" or "cliques," on the one hand, and sneak-assertion, on the other.

Living work, active work—these are essentials to keep pure and in strong pulse the blood of Principle coursing in a Movement's arteries.

Political & Economic.

The Rome, Italy, "Avanti," Socialist, had the following dialogue between two capitalists during the strike in Genoa:

If the workmen ask for better treatment?

"Disperse them, and prosecute their organizations."

"Put our soldiers in their places."

"And if that can't be done?"

"Make more repressive laws."

"Bravo! I am still more convinced than ever that the 'Class Struggle' is an invention by the Socialists!"

The "Wage Worker," Number 86, 754 of the extensive Social Democratic "press," demands the adoption of the name "Socialists' party," which admits of the union of all Socialists without bringing in any particular brand. It is a little worse to log all brands. Some, although aged in the wood, have a disquieting effect. Others, warranted sixty years old, have a habit of being socialists in all but action. Why not specify a few brands at least? There is the Bliss horoscope, Karns osteopathy, the Debs anti-aquatic, the Carey armory, and the Volkszeitung, for example. Why not throw a loving glance at one of those at least? They all have strong objections to not being the large apples on the top of the barrel, and unless something is done to mollify them, they are prone to stop existing.

If you wish a post graduate course in lunacy, read the English "reform" papers, especially if they are "Socialist." They have their little failings, it is true, and these little failings take up all their space, but the other things are interesting. When one of these papers delivers itself of a side-splitting joke it promptly dies. Mortality from this cause has not yet commenced. Mr. Keir Hardy's paper, the "Labor Leader," has this joke-let—"Honest (to the Wastrel, who has just sat down on a chair having a broken story) 'I'm afraid that you're not a very safe or comfortable seat.' 'No, madam,' he replied, 'but it's very interesting.' That explains Peter Curran. You understand the point of course? And yet laugh with glee? And you would like eight pages each week of those jokes? And may you not laugh too much—here's hoping."

The "Vanguard," a Brooklyn, Mass., Social Democrat paper, says: "Avon Branch has put its foot down on one of its members going into a citizens' caucus, at least when there is a Socialist ticket in the field. The 'Citizens' candidate is always the fool of either the Democratic or the Republican party. When the 'Socialists' of the S. V. school come down with them, they only prove once more that they are a party built on the selling out principle. It has been such since its very foundation, and when Avon Branch 'puts its foot down on the practice' it goes against what is one of the chief tenets of the party. The proviso 'when there is a Socialist ticket in the field' would, however, seem to imply that it was only for the 'Socialists' to attend the caucuses of other people, even when they had one of their own, and squares this sword swan of Avon Branch with the traditions of the party."

It will be remembered that "The Appeal to Reason" collected money to send a representative to New Zealand and write a book on the institutions of that country. The outcome of that collection is told in the following paragraph taken from the "Appeal":

"So well have these correspondents (New Zealand) been writing articles on New Zealand for other papers, that their duty that it would be a waste of raw material for the 'Appeal' to send a representative to that country to write it up, and the money will be expended in another direction to help along the agitation."

So it will. It is Mr. Wayland's way of doing business. The dupes who sent in money to send a representative to New Zealand—for what? For what? Wayland knows—have the satisfaction of knowing that their money was received all right, and will be "spent in another direction." Who says that Wayland is not fit to associate with colony-swindling osteopaths, hypocrites, and other "money taken while you wait" brands of "Socialism?"

Ah! Our prophetic soul! We announced that an account of the recent "Volkszeitung" festival would give an increased attendance as it crossed the continent. Here in New York, the "Volkszeitung" itself was modest, because it knew it would be picked up on its statement, and gave a low number. Even that was as gross an exaggeration as is dared by guilty of. Terre Haute, Ind., added a thousand, and Chicago added five hundred, and a thousand better. Now that San Francisco has received the inspiring news, we read in the "Advance," with palpating heart, that there were "at least 10,000 persons present" in Grand Central Palace at that "Volkszeitung" festival. It will yet reach 100,000.

If the number of persons present is so prone to increase, why should Mother Jones, the speaker of the occasion, be slighted? From 5,000 to 6,000, to 7,000, to 10,000, should have as its accompaniment some consideration for the lady. If she is Mother Jones in New York, she should be Grand Mother Jones in Terre Haute, Great-Grand-Mother Jones in Chicago, and Great-Great-Grand-mother Jones in San Francisco. trait in Social Democratic accounts, that their "mammoth gatherings" are always somewhere else!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Did I understand you to say last week that you could still get another fall out Director of the Mint Roberts and the paragraph in which the St. Louis paper quotes him approvingly?

UNCLE SAM—I think I said so. I pose you read that paragraph once more. B. J.—Here it is (reads):

"Director of the Mint Roberts made a good point in an address delivered last week. It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society, he said, to treat of distribution as of more importance than production. The real problem is to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wheat for even so efficient a population as that of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely exceeds \$2 a day for every person engaged in gainful occupations. An equal division all around at the close of each year would greatly disappoint the social theorists. Mr. Roberts points out that the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

U. S.—The first hole I shot through that was—

B. J.—To show that it stood upon a principle of morals that would disgrace an Apache Indian, in that, granting the premises to be right, that only \$2 could be produced per capita, the theory of the man is to reconcile us to the lack of plucking want for the workers, despite the fact that the idlers roll in luxury.

U. S.—That was it. And the second hole—

B. J.—Oh, that ripped a still bigger hole into the thing. It made manifest of the theory here implied that the share of us working people depends upon the size of production. You showed that, under this Mint-Director-Roberts system of Capitalism, all increased production falls to the exploiting capitalist, while we workers only reap an increase of misery.

U. S.—You got it straight. I then shot a third hole—

B. J.—Yes. The third hole showed that the true Roberts' statement was to the effect that production was today small, the harder he knocked himself on the head. This system of capitalism dooms large numbers of people to misery, or unproductive and useless labor, besides restricting the area of productivity. So that to defend capitalism as the strength of its small production was to try and profit by one's own wrong.

U. S.—That was it. Now I'll fire a fourth shot and finish up Master Roberts. He says that "an equal division all around" would greatly disappoint the social theorists, and that what they should do is to how to increase production, the being of more importance than distribution.

B. J.—Isn't that so?

U. S.—Wait a minute. What is implied in that statement? Isn't it implied that the Socialists consider distribution only, that production doth bother them, and that what they are after is an "around division?"

B. J.—Yes; that's what's implied.

U. S.—Well, that understanding of Socialism Roberts sucked out of his thumbs; it is a pure fabrication; that is no truth in it.

B. J.—You don't say! Then the low, not content with insinuating that hood as to the other points, lies down right on this point!

U. S.—That's the size of it. "Division" is the last thing the Socialist thinks about. He wants concentration. The larger the concentration the better suits him. Remember, the Socialists collectivists.

B. J.—Why, that's so!

U. S.—Consequently, what is uppermost on the Socialist's mind is, not distribution, but production. Collective or operative distribution is palpable nonsense.

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Co-operation applies to production. The Socialist, accordingly, demands concentrated and co-operative labor, the means of production, the capital being public and the COLLECTIVE labor and PRIVATE ownership this antagonism between the means of production and the system of ownership blights both production and distribution. If the machinery of production is owned collectively by the people as production has to be carried on, then production would be many times larger, and, result of the system of collective ownership, distribution would be just. To Socialism, and that's what Socialists after.

B. J.—Remains in silent contemplation.

U. S.—What are you thinking about, B. J.—I'll tell you. I was this about the title of that Roberts' not the right title for the man.

U. S.—What's his title?

B. J.—Director of the Mint.

U. S.—What should be his title?

B. J.—His title should be: "A Man of Blunders by Which to Demonstrate the Falseness of Capitalist Reason and the Correctness of Socialist Reasoning."

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry K. Brown, Secretary, 26 New Road
street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Davis, Secretary, 119 Dundas
street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY.
26 New Road street. (The Party's liter-
ary agency.)

NOTES.—For technical reasons, no Party
conventions can be held in that are not in
this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of March 15 was held
at the Daily People Building, 26 New
Road street, New York. A. Klein in the
chair. Recording secretary, Julius Ham-
mer, absent and excused. R. Katz elect-
ed secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week ending March 9,
\$25.55. Expenditures, \$24.31.

National organizer for the Middle West,
J. R. Pepin, reports that he has organ-
ized Sections in Muncie and Maibow,
Ind. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports
the election of officers.

The State Executive Committee of Col-
orado submits a copy of its by-laws for
approval; the national secretary was in-
structed to communicate with the com-
mittee in reference to some changes to
be made therein.

Massachusetts and Connecticut State
Committees report relative to circuit agi-
tation plan.

Section Seattle, Wash., reports that the
Kinsey election has subsided since the
fund from the N. E. C.

Section San Francisco, in a communi-
cation, submits a number of questions
that are asked of applicants for members-
hip.

Resolved, that the question demanding
compulsory resignation must be dropped,
it being unconstitutional.

The Section further reports the expul-
sion of A. McGinty.

Section Milwaukee reports the ex-
pulsion of E. Schuchman for with-
holding party funds.

Section Newport News reports the ex-
pulsion of Higgins Connor for joining the
outfit, and of John Wilson for conduct
unbecoming a member.

An interesting communication received
from Paul Kretlow, who is at present in
Leipzig, Germany, depicting the rapid de-
velopment of mechanical industry, fore-
shadowing powerful competition for the
United States.

REUDOLPH KATZ.

Secretary pro tem.

MIDDLE WEST CIRCUIT.

**Report by the Secretary-Treasurer of
the Circuit Work.**

To the members of the Socialist Labor
Party of the states composing the
"Middle West" Circuit:

Comrades—Our organization, Comrade J.
R. Pepin, visited, during the month of
February, the following Kentucky towns:
Fulton, Mayfield, Paducah, Sturgis and
Henderson, and these Indiana towns:
Evansville, Terre Haute, Brazil, Pontia-
ne, Muncie, Logansport, Elwood and
Anderson.

He reorganized Fontaine and Logans-
port, Ind.

He sold many pamphlets, (principally
the "De Lo-Harmon Debate"), and
secured "subs." to our party organs. He
reports that the S. L. P. sections are
more numerous, gotten up during cam-
paign time in order to realize the 1,000-
and 200 vote. Several of these so-called
sections had never held a meeting. A person
claiming to be a Social-Democrat takes a
sheet of paper and official names, gets a
few and then sends for a chair, and the
news is heralded throughout the land
"so and so many new sections formed."

Everywhere he finds antagonism existing,
due to the conflicting material interests
of the make-up: the Kanawha and the
S. L. P. They are all lavishly di-
vided on both principle and tactics, but
are perfectly united in howling "Unity."

The various State Committees complain
that but one or two Sections manifest
the necessary interest in contributing
money to this Circuit Fund. This is in-
decentable, and must not continue. Every
member, whether belonging to a section
or be he isolated, a member-at-large—
should do his very best to help financially.
There is more than one way to raise
money, and we earnestly hope that every
comrade at large will at least employ
some method to raise money. The sections
should make it their main business to
do all they can in this line too. If all
put their shoulder to the wheel the time
will soon come when one or two states
can be dropped, and thus the field will
continually be reduced in size, and hence
it can be worked better. More circuit
work of course, have to be organized.
By the time the national campaign comes
we will then be enabled to have an
organization of at least twenty-five states each.
Just think what twenty-five good organ-
izers can do! Comrades, this is not im-
possible, but easily obtainable if you only
will. Therefore, do not wait till you are
urged, but urge some uninterested wage-
slave yourself. Let our motto be: No
comrades! Wage-slaves must go!

The organizer will work this month in
Michigan; in April, Wisconsin; in May,
Minnesota; and in June, Ohio, and then,
after a few weeks in Kentucky, so that
Katz gets his share. (Katz had to be
changed, and hence Kentucky did not get
a month as scheduled.)

Financial report for month of March,
1901:

RECEIPTS	
Main State Com.	\$24.25
Ohio	20.00
Ind.	17.25
Pa.	16.20
Wisc.	19.00
Mich.	10.00
Totals on an subscription money	
for Party organs, per Org. J. R.	5.10
Pepin, Ex. Com. S. L. P.	28.10
Total Receipts	\$120.90
EXPENDITURES	
January deficit	48.03
Bills from Organizer	

Week ending Feb. 10, 1901.	31.90
Week ending Feb. 17, 1901.	31.70
Week ending Feb. 24, 1901.	28.55
Week ending March 3, 1901.	28.32
Purchase of P. O. money orders.	.57
Peter Damm, for postage.	1.00
Total Expenditures	\$169.77
RECAPITULATION:	
Total income	\$130.90
Total expenditures	167.77
Deficit	38.87
PETER DAMM, Sec. Treas.	
2522 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ills.	

Improvement Fund of "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."	
Previously acknowledged	\$106.40
W. Sonnenberger, Shawnee, O.	.50
A. Friend, Shawnee, O.	2.00
A. Gifford, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25
Mrs. G. Finner, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
George Rander, Lathrop, Pa.	.25
J. Linner, Lathrop, Pa.	.25
A. Stosch, Lathrop, Pa.	.25
Section Richmond, Va.	2.00
C. Rossbach, Lathrop, N. Y.	.50
F. Stohelach, Lathrop, N. Y.	.25
A. Specht, Jacobs Creek, Pa.	1.00
Total	\$114.15

Rubach Fund.	
Previously acknowledged	\$34.20
J. Dantley, Sixth A. D. B'n.,	1.00
Section Sonoma, Mass., per C.	1.00
Johnson	1.00
Branch Elizabeth, New Jersey	1.40
Section Hartford, Conn., per M.	1.00
Lochner	1.60
Philadelphia boys	1.00
Charles Vanderloeth, New York	1.00
Section Stamford, Conn., per Geo.	1.00
Rose	1.00
Section Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Total	\$43.60
L. ABELSON, Organizer,	
26 New Road street, Manhattan.	

Bostonians Take Notice!

The Committee on Canvassing and
Organization is beginning its canvass of
the various wards of the city. It has
decided to distribute copies of the Daily
and Weekly PEOPLE, with a view to
securing subscriptions for the same. It
also voted that, through the party press,
all persons who voted for the candidates
of the Socialist Labor Party at the last
election be requested either to send name
and address or else to call upon the or-
ganizer of the ward branch in his or her
respective ward.

The list of these organizers is as fol-
lows:

Ward Branch Six—Hans Nelson, 11
Emmett street.
Ward Branch Eight—Thos. A. Loring,
29 Chambers street.
Ward Branch Ten—Jas. A. Bresnan,
28 Appleton street.
Ward Branch Eleven—Hans Jaeger,
S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Elist street.
Ward Branch Twelve—Herhard John-
son, 19 East Canton street.
Ward Branch Fifteen—John Strauss, 516
East Eighth street, South Boston.
Ward Branch Sixteen—Eli Singe-
wald, 16 Franklin Court, Dorchester.
Ward Branch Eighteen—Wm. H. Car-
roll, 200 Washington street.
Ward Branch Nineteen—John Sasche,
250 Ruggles street.
Ward Branch Twenty—George Nelson,
9 Ware Avenue, Dorchester.
Ward Branch Twenty-two—Frank
Bolbach, 87 Laramie street, Jami-
nia Plain.

Ward Branch Twenty-three—Send
name to the secretary, Gustave Klei-
ndienst, corner Plainfield and Williams
street, Forest Hills.

Voters in Wards One, Two, Three,
Four, Five, Seven, Thirteen, Fifteen,
Seventeen, Twenty-one and Twenty-five
are requested to send name and address
or to call upon the organizer of section
Boston, Thos. A. Loring, 29 Chambers
street, or S. L. P. headquarters, 45
Elist street. W. H. CARROLL,
Secretary Committee on Canvassing and
Organization.

Workingmen of Cleveland, Attention.

On Saturday, March 23, at 8 p. m.,
there will be a meeting at the office of
the "Cleveland Volkstreuend" 229 St.
Clair street, second floor, for the pur-
pose of organizing a Mixed Alliance of
the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.
More than the sufficient number of signa-
tures have been secured to start a
strong Mixed Alliance. All those who
have signed the list are urged to be
present. All workingmen who are in-
terested in the new labor organization
are most cordially invited to attend.
Chas. H. Corrigan of New York will
speak on "Old and New Trade Union-
ism."

M. R. O'FREY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Agitation.

Charles H. Corrigan of Syracuse, N.
Y., and local speakers will address the
following meetings arranged by Section
Cleveland for this week.

March 20—Solomon's Hall, 122 Fre-
mont street.

March 21—Finkbeiner's Hall, Stark-
weather avenue.

March 21—Van Tassel's Hall, Detroit
street.

March 22—Hungary Hall, Clark ave-
nue.

On Sunday next Comrade Corrigan
will speak at the Labor Lyceum on the
question: "Will the Trustification of In-
dustry Abolish A Party?" Next week
will be a week of activity for election
campaigns on Monday, April 1st. The S. L.
P. is dealing effective blows.

New Haven Convention.

Nominates of Section New Haven, S. L.
P., for municipal election, April 10:
For Mayor, Ernest T. Outley; Com-
missioner, Timothy Sullivan; Treasurer,
William Deauch; City Clerk, Robt. H.
T. Grant; Collector, George Arnold;
Sheriff, Frank S. Worle; Registrar of
Voters, Chas. Sobey.

Bridgeport Conn.

Section Bridgeport, Conn., reports elec-
tion of officers as follows: Organizer, C.
J. Moore; Fin. Secy, E. McDonald; Cor-
secy, S. Walker; Treas., A. Hedia; Liter-
ary Agent, A. McDonald.

D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A.

Report of the Economic Movement in the
Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—The
regular meeting of Pittsburg District
Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., was
called to order at headquarters, No. 431
Smithfield street, by Organizer S. Schul-
burg, who was also elected chairman for
the day.

Roll-call showed comrades Gilchrist,
Root, Marshall and Ellingsworth absent.
Communications from Bowerton,
Blythedale, Buena Vista and New York
were read and acted upon.

Comrade W. H. Thomas, of Buena
Vista, reported that with the aid of
several Italian comrades he had suc-
ceeded in organizing a Mine Workers
Local at Blythedale.

Committee of three which had been
elected in conjunction with similar
committees from the Pennsylvania State
Committee, S. L. P., and Section Al-
legheny County, S. L. P., to devise ways
and means of employing a comrade per-
manently at headquarters in the in-
terests of all three organizations, re-
ported that after a thorough discussion
the following resolutions were carried:

1. That it would be advisable to per-
manently employ a comrade in the in-
terests of the three mentioned organi-
zations.

2. That the committee recommends
that the incoming State Secretary also
serve as organizer of Section Allegheny
County, S. L. P., and Secretary of D.
A. No. 15, S. T. & L. A.

3. That the wages should be twelve
dollars per week; to be paid as follows:
State Committee, \$5; D. A. No. 15, \$4,
and Section Allegheny County, \$3.

On motion the report of the committee
was received, their action concurred in
and the committee continued.

The various Locals affiliated with the
District reported progress.

The Secretary was instructed to notify
all Locals, that owing to the increase in
the price of due stamps to the G. E. B.
from two to five cents, the cost to the
Locals would hereafter be eight cents
for each stamp. The secretary was also
instructed to notify all Locals whose
delegates were not attending the District
meetings regularly.

A committee consisting of comrades
H. W. Evans, H. A. J. Brown and Val.
Rimmel, was elected with instructions
to arrange, and advertise exten-
sively, as soon as possible, a series
of meetings in the interest of the S. T.
& L. A.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed
to hereafter report all meetings of
D. A. 15 to the party organs.

There being no further business, the
meeting adjourned.

WM. J. EBERLE,
Secretary D. A. 15.

Commune Celebration in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., held
a Grand Commune Celebration in
Germania Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2:30
o'clock. The audience was the largest
that has ever attended any of our fe-
stivals, one thousand participating in
the celebration. This great gathering,
the most successful financially also, is
convincing proof that when we threw
over the Kanawha, the party placed it-
self in the line of progress. Each num-
ber of the program was accorded an en-
thusiastic reception.

Pepla's Dates.

John R. Pepin, the organizer for the
agitation circuit of the Middle West, is
now in the State of Michigan and his
dates will be as follows:

Saginaw, March 20-25.
Bay City and vicinity, March 25 to
April 1.
Grand Rapids, April 2-6.
Holland, April 7.
Muskegon, April 8 and 9.
Grand Rapids, April 2-6.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 11 and 12.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries
Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of
local and district alliances connected with
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,
are requested to communicate matters of
industrial interest, such as reports of
strikes, boycotts, lockouts etc., to the
DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in
at the earliest possible moment and
reports of other matters at stated in-
tervals.

Illustrated Lecture in Everett, Mass.

Charles Kell of Providence, R. I., will
deliver a Stereoscopic Lecture. Subject:
"How the Other Half Works and Lives."
Sunday evening, March 24, at Irving Hall,
Chesley street, near Everett Square.
7:30 p. m.

Admission, ten cents. Doors open at
7:00 p. m.

Attention, Gloversville.

A special meeting of Section Glovers-
ville is called to be held on Saturday,
March 23rd, in Concordia Hall. Pres-
ence of great importance requires every
comrade to be present. ORGANIZED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Agitation.

The Labor Question under the auspices
of the Socialist Labor Party, Fairhill
Hall, Fifth at et above Dauphin, Sun-
day afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
March 25—HERMAN DEUTCH,
Subject: "Trade Unionism."
These meetings are open for discus-
sion. Being held for the interest of the
Working Class all Workingmen should
attend.

Plaine's J. N. J. Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures have
been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S.
L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212
W. Front street.
March 24.—Mr. F. W. Wilson.—
"Slave, citation from Wage Slavery."
Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Good
Speakers.

Authorized Agents for The
Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO:
ALLAN J. JONES, 323 N. Main street.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Geo. Wagner, 323 N. Main street.

BOSTON, MASS.
Robert W. Stevens, 642 Columbia ave.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
W. H. Carroll, 2091 Washington street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.

BUENA VISTA, PA.
W. H. Thomas.

CHICAGO, ILL.
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

CHICAGO, ILL.
D. Jambroz, Box 127.

CANTON, OHIO:
John H. T. Jambroz, 1106 High street.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.
John P. Custer, 323 N. Main street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
C. A. Okerlund, 323 N. Main street.

Wm. Burns, 180 E. Ohio street.

Paterson, 2191 Lake street.

CHICAGO, ILL.
John J. Jambroz, 1106 High street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO:
Theo. Kaucher, 1106 High street.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:
P. C. Chas. 1106 High street.

Fritz Feldner, 1106 High street.

CLINTON, IOWA:
E. C. Matson, 1106 High street.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.
Jos. T. Jambroz, 1106 High street.

DETROIT, MICH.
P. Erisema, 311 1/2 Hancock ar-
cuate, East.

DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kitz, 414 Garfield avenue.

DAYTON, OHIO:
Louis Cohen, 414 Garfield avenue.

Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
G. T. Petersen, 516 W. Third street.

EVANSTON, ILL.
C. Schaud, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.

EVRETT, MASS.
M. J. Kline, 301 N. Main street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.
H. Ormerod, 301 N. Main street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
M. E. Wicks, 47 E. Main street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.
J. F. Sloan.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Fred. Feldner, 2 State street, top floor.

HAYDEN, ILL.
Ernest C. Peabody, 25 Lincoln street.

HOMESTEAD, PA.
James Lawry, 701 Aubrey street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
J. Byrkin, 301 N. Main street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Cohen, 425 N. Perry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
J. De Carter, 301 N. Main street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
John Howard, 42 Lowell street.

LINCOLN, NEB.
Emil Ritz, 1106 High street.

Lowell, Mass.
Thos. Sweeney, 160 High street.

LYNN, MASS.
Daniel S. Law, 1106 High street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.
John Hobbs, 528 White street.

MILFORD, CONN.
Gust Langor, P. R. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Reuben Ritz, 1106 High street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 33
Washington avenue.

MONTREAL, CAN.
J. M. Courtenay, 1106 High street.

NEWARK, N. J.
A. P. Witter, 178 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
C. E. Patrick, 2191 Washington street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. Sobey, 1106 High street.

NEW WHARTON, WASH.
Wm. McCormick, 1106 High street.

NEW LEANS, LA.
Leon Leost, 2102 Commercial street.

PASCOAG, R. I.
Jos. Martin, Box 325.

PATERSON, N. J.
Richard Ritz, 1106 High street.

PAWUCKETT, R. I.
John C. Burt, 1106 High street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Chas. Zolot, 1106 High street.

PEORIA, ILL.
F. Lichtman, 1106 High street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Max Kline, 1106 High street.

Sam. Clark, 1106 High street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wm. L. Marshall, 499 Elder avenue.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
P. E. O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, R.I.

PULMAN, ID.
R. J. Welch, 500 N. Fulton street.

PUEBLO, COLO.
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkeley avenue.

REVERE, MASS.
Elias Hinkel, 1106 High street.

REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, 21 Bayview street.

RICHMOND, VA.
Henry Statton, S. Columbia street.

RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.

A. F. Eward, 323 N. Main street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
C. Luedcke, 1106 High street.

ROCKFORD, ILL.
Herman Miller, 35 Vernon avenue.